

Our speaker this evening is a vigorous internationalist and opponent of economic nationalism. He has won distinction as a statesman, author, educator, political economist, and authority on shipping. His long years of government service, which began 55 years ago after graduation from Oxford, have [redacted] earned him the title of "civil servant par excellence."

During the first World War, Lord Salter played the major role in the organization of world shipping, becoming Chairman of the Allied Maritime Transport Executive, and later a member of the Supreme Economic Council. It was his postwar work with the League of Nations which laid the foundations of his world-wide reputation as an economist. His pioneer work as director of the financial and economic section of the League led to important missions to India and China.

After retiring from the League, Lord Salter was Professor of Political at Oxford Theory for 10 years, and he sat as an Independent member of parliament for the University from 1937 until that [redacted] vote was abolished in 1950.

Lord Salter came to Washington in 1941 as head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission. During 1944, he served as Deputy Director General of UNRRA, and from 1947 to 1948, he was chairman of the Advisory Council of the International Bank. During this period, he wrote frequently and spoke widely on the subject of economic cooperation.

In 1951, he was elected a member of parliament for Ormskirk, and shortly thereafter became Minister of State for Economic Affairs. While in this post, he led the United Kingdom delegation to the Mexico City meeting of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. In 1954, at the invitation of the Iraqi Government, he went to Bagdad to advise the Iraq Development Board.

If I were to recite the [redacted] list of Lord Salter's publications, and the numerous orders, degrees and other honors he has received, it would take all of our time this evening.

The world today, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts. There is the Socialist Camp, lead by the Soviet Union; the Industrial West, militarily bound together in NATO; and the vast territory of underdeveloped and largely uncommitted nations in Asia, [redacted], the Middle East, and Africa. The East-West battle for the minds of men in the underdeveloped areas of the world has been termed the most fateful contest of our time.

Today we in the West are trying to forge a successful strategy to meet this challenge. From his wealth of background and experience, [redacted] Lord Salter will speak to us on, Relationships Between Highly Industrialized and Underdeveloped Areas. It is my privilege to present to you, Lord Salter.